

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Foremost Issues In White Debate

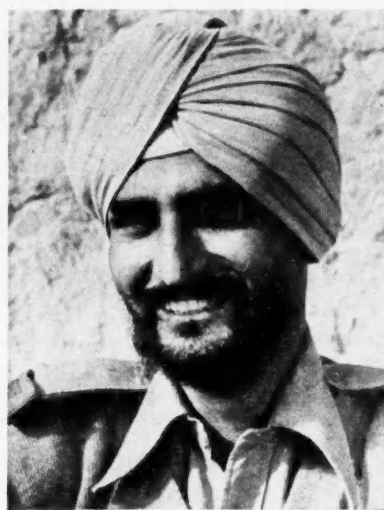
**Political Fight over Truman's  
Appointment of Reported  
Red Agent Reviewed**

**D**URING most of November, Americans have witnessed one of the most sensational and tense political dramas in the history of our nation. The Harry Dexter White case will be remembered for years to come. It has caused a great controversy between the Republican and Democratic parties. Serious accusations have been made against a former President of the United States. Some of the highest officials in our land have appeared before a congressional committee to give testimony.

Millions upon millions of spoken and printed words have dealt with this controversy. The mass of conflicting claims and accusations is so tangled that the average observer may feel almost hopelessly confused. Even many of the people who have made up their minds in favor of one side or the other have done so on the basis of political prejudice, or without thoroughly examining all available evidence.

Now it is nearly a month since the fight began. Key figures—including former President Harry Truman, U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover—have told their sides of the story. Editorial writers and commentators have added their interpretations.

It is worthwhile, therefore, to go back and review the case of Harry Dexter White—to recount the facts that are generally agreed upon, and to re-examine the strongest arguments  
(Continued on page 6)



IN INDIA. The girl, who is an actress, the turbaned soldier, and the boy are representative of the population.

## Will India Side With Us?

**Nehru's Attitude Has Puzzled U.S., but Developments in  
Korea May Make Indians More Critical of Communism**

**P**RISONER-OF-WAR negotiations in Korea may contribute to better understanding between the United States and India. That is the hope of top U. S. officials.

For one thing, recent developments in Korea may give India more sympathy for the U. S. stand against communism. Neutral India is chairman of the commission in charge of prisoners who do not want to go back to their own countries. By their delaying tactics and impossible demands, the communists have given the Indians much trouble.

This first-hand contact with the communists, it is felt, may open the eyes of the Indians to communist ways and make India less partial to the communist lands than she has sometimes seemed to be in the past. Furthermore, the extreme bitterness of

thousands of North Korean and Chinese prisoners who do not want to go back to their own countries may also make a strong impression on the Indians. These prisoners know what it is like to live under communist rule, and they want no more of it.

At the same time, the way the Indians have done their job in the Korean negotiations may give U. S. officials a more favorable outlook on India. What little progress has been made in the talks, it is said, is due in large part to the impartial and diligent way in which India has carried out its difficult role. As a result, it is reported that we may be less opposed to having India present at a Korean peace conference than we were some weeks ago.

While these two developments hold forth the possibility of better rela-

tions between our country and India, it is still a fact that many Americans are troubled by India's attitude in world affairs. India says she is neutral, but it has seemed to many that she has sided more often with the communists than with us and our allies.

We want very much, of course, to have India become a stronghold of democracy in troubled Asia. Her vital importance stems from her size, location, and population. In an area only a little more than a third of ours live 360 million Indian people—more than one sixth of the world's population. If India should become a communist nation, she could supply Russia with 100 divisions of troops to dominate southeast Asia.

In judging India's chances of keeping out of communist control, one must see, first of all, how India's leaders feel. Jawaharlal Nehru has been Prime Minister ever since his nation achieved its independence from Great Britain in 1947. Most Indians agree that, of all the political leaders in the country, Nehru most nearly expresses the hopes of the majority of India's people. He has also come to be widely recognized as one of the leading spokesmen for the newly independent lands of southern Asia.

Thus it is that many Americans have been disturbed at the differences which have emerged between Nehru and the United States over the past few years. While the Indian leader has sided with us at times, he has, on many occasions, opposed policies that we favor in Asia.

For example, Nehru—while approving United Nations' intervention in South Korea—strongly criticized the action of UN troops in driving north of the 38th parallel. He favors UN membership for communist China, and has bitterly criticized the fact that Chiang Kai-shek's government on Formosa is Asia's only permanent repre-

(Continued on page 2)

## Self-Control Is a Vital Asset

**By Walter E. Myer**



Walter E. Myer

**N**OT long ago I heard about a young man who had recently lost his job. It seemed that he had disagreed with his employer over a trivial matter and, in the ensuing discussion, he had completely "exploded." Soon afterward he was informed that his services would no longer be needed at his place of employment.

The young man was a victim of his own nature. At a time when calm discussion was called for, his emotions boiled up and betrayed him. It was not the fact that he disagreed but the fact that, in doing so, he lost his temper that caused the young man to be discharged from his job.

Nearly everyone has lost his temper at one time or another. It is rare indeed when one can look back upon such an incident with pride. Most people later regret it when they have displayed

a lack of control. In most cases they failed to solve the problem at hand, and almost certainly lost the respect of those who saw the incident.

A fiery temper can handicap one greatly. In practically all lines of work we have to get along with others. Lack of self-control can be a barrier to success in school, and can upset good relations at home.

Fortunately there are definite steps one can take to control his temper. For example, it is desirable that one comes to know the circumstances under which his temper rises. If one can recognize danger signs in advance, he can frequently avoid trouble.

One young man found that he was getting into fiery arguments nearly every day with members of his family. It suddenly occurred to him that these arguments usually came just before the evening meal. At that time both he and the other members of his family were tired and hungry, and tempers flared

easily. As soon as he realized the situation, he took special steps to avoid friction at this time of day, and family relations improved quickly.

If you feel your temper rising, you can often retain self-control by taking a cooling-off period, or by finding a harmless release for your anger. Take a vigorous walk. Mow the lawn. Rake some leaves. Physical exercise will often work one's anger out of his system, and restore a sense of perspective. A sense of humor will help, too.

Perhaps the best step toward controlling your temper is to understand why you are angry. It is a common human trait to direct anger at another when one is really angry at himself. For example, one may be vexed for making a poor mark in a test, but he finds an outlet for his anger by exploding at someone else. For his own shortcomings, he is "taking it out" on another. The first step in controlling your temper is to understand yourself.





INDIAN YOUTHS are fond of cricket, a game taught them by the British. The game slightly resembles American baseball.



THESE NEW APARTMENT buildings in Bombay are in sharp contrast to the old houses and huts in which most Indians must live

## India's Role

(Continued from page 1)

representative on the United Nations Security Council.

Nehru has also seemed to regard Syngman Rhee, South Korea's anti-communist president, as more of a threat to peace than the Chinese communist leaders. Finally, the Indian leader was much annoyed at the strong stand originally taken by the United States against permitting his country to take part in the proposed Korean peace conference.

On all these matters, Nehru's position was counter to that of the U. S. As a result of these and other incidents, American public opinion—very favorable toward Nehru when he came into office six years ago—later cooled. Some Americans, highly critical of India's leader, say:

"Nehru is very unrealistic about communism. He seems to think that passive resistance and non-violence—the tactics the Indians used against Britain—will also work in dealing with communist lands. He no doubt remembers that the Indians used to throw themselves in front of British tanks, whereupon the tanks would stop and the Indians would be jailed. Nehru is very naive if he thinks that communist tanks would stop—they would probably keep on rolling.

"Nehru is said to admire the communist countries for the way they have developed their resources in recent years. Doesn't he realize that this development has taken place at a frightful cost in human lives? How can Nehru tolerate this, and yet be opposed to violence—as he professes to be?

### Common Border

"The Indian leader seems to feel that the long common border which his country has with communist China and the closeness of Russia to India pose no threat at all to India's freedom. To be sure, he has proclaimed India's neutrality, but that will mean nothing to aggressors. The Netherlands was neutral before World War II, but Nazi Germany overran it just the same. If Nehru does not co-operate with the western nations on defense matters, he is likely to find that the communists will seize his country."

Other Americans, though disturbed by Nehru's actions, warn against im-

patience in dealing with the Indian leader. They say:

"We must be patient in our dealings with Nehru and help him to see that India's future depends on close relations with the western nations. We must try to understand his actions in the light of our own history. Remember that India is only six years old and faces tremendous problems at home. Thus it is not surprising that India wants to stay aloof from the struggles of other lands. The United States followed an identical policy for many years after it came into existence.

"Remember, too, that India was under the thumb of Britain for some 200 years. It is quite natural, then, that Nehru should have a deep-seated suspicion of western lands. The memory of old wrongs committed by western nations in Asia is probably what makes Nehru overly critical of western policies.

"Nehru has taken strong action to curb communists within India, and there is some evidence that he is beginning to see the light and recognize Soviet aims for what they are. The steps that he is taking to strengthen India's economy are certainly modeled

more on western ways than on communist methods. If we show that we sincerely desire to meet India on a basis of understanding, friendship, and equality, we can eventually win Nehru wholeheartedly to our side."

Some feel that Nehru's failure to be more aroused about the threat of communism outside India may be due in large degree to his preoccupation with internal problems. Seldom has a big nation in its early years of existence been faced with such staggering problems as those confronting India.

A shortage of food is probably the outstanding problem. No country has been troubled more by famine than India despite the fact that two thirds of India's workers are engaged in farming. Food grains, which make up over two thirds of the Indian diet, are frequently in short supply. India usually has to spend about 500 million dollars a year in buying food abroad.

Because of the chronic food shortages, the main emphasis of the five-year development program which the Nehru government is now carrying out is on agriculture. Land use is being increased through reclamation and irrigation. One project, using heavy equipment to grub out a tough, deep-

rooted grass which ruins fields, is adding a quarter of a million acres yearly to cultivation.

At the same time, the farmers are being taught to use better practices and an attempt is being made to supply them with a minimum of modern farming equipment. Both by voluntary and compulsory means, steps are being taken to remedy the land tenancy system whereby farmers pay rent amounting at times to 50 or 60 per cent of the value of their crops.

### More Factories

Another objective of the five-year program is to increase India's factories. Even though India is second to Japan among the countries of Asia in industrialization, it needs many more factories. India's largest industry—the making of textiles—is now in a healthy state, but the country needs much more steel, cement, and chemicals. For example, India's steel output is only about 1½ million tons a year as compared to 105 million tons in the United States.

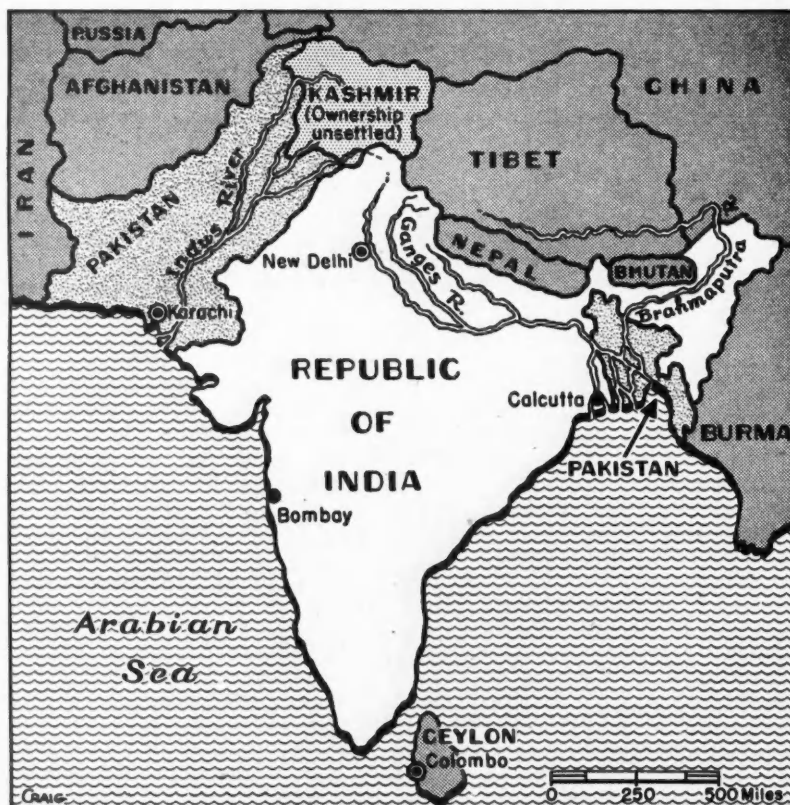
Not only is the construction of more factories wanted to supply necessary goods, but it is also looked upon as a partial answer to the acute question of unemployment. While exact figures are impossible to secure, it is believed that as many as 60 million Indians are unemployed most of the time—a group about as large as the entire labor force in the United States!

Improved health and education are major goals. In the U. S., the average life expectancy of a baby at birth is 68 years; in India it is 27. Less than 60,000 doctors and 10,000 nurses serve India's millions. The government wants to triple the number of doctors and train 700,000 nurses.

At present about 80 per cent of the people of India cannot read or write. The government is now trying to get a school in or near each of India's 500,000 villages. Rural universities are being set up.

The great program on which the Indian government has embarked to raise living standards is a race against time. If it brings about better conditions within a reasonable time, the communist threat should recede.

Meanwhile, though, that threat is serious. In India, as in other Asiatic lands, the communists are making the most of poor living conditions. Food shortages, high unemployment, and low wages all make for discontent. India's ancient caste system—which divides people into certain classes and



INDIA IS A LARGE LAND with one of the world's greatest populations



permits no one to rise to a higher level of society than the one to which he was born—is a source of class hatred and is exploited by the communists.

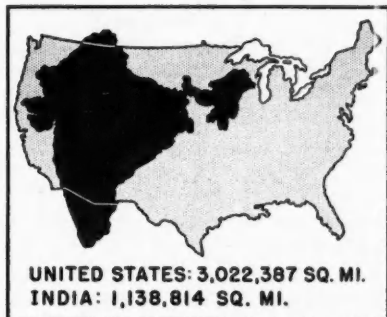
Actually the caste system has almost completely disappeared in the cities, but it is difficult to uproot in country areas. The communists are taking advantage of the situation. They make lavish promises, asserting that they alone have the solutions to India's troubles. Many Indians, poverty-stricken and uneducated, swallow the communist propaganda.

Nehru has taken a much firmer stand against the communists at home than against the communist conspiracy outside India's borders. A few years ago India had more communists in prison than any other country. Then India's communists changed their approach and stopped using violence. Since that time many communists have been released, but the government is still keeping a sharp watch on them.

India is also keeping a close watch on its neighbor, Pakistan. When the "old" India, a part of the British Empire, went out of existence in 1947, it was partitioned into the two new lands of India and Pakistan. For a long time there was bitterness and suspicion between the two. Today the biggest issue between them is Kashmir, an important state on the northern boundary of both lands. A vote of the people of Kashmir will eventually determine whether this land will be part of India or of Pakistan.

Recently a new issue concerning India's relations with both Pakistan and the U. S. has come to the fore. It became known that the United States is considering making a military agreement with Pakistan. India has made plain that she opposes our giving arms aid to her neighbor. The Indians fear that Pakistan, if armed, may try to seize Kashmir.

U. S. officials are reported to have assured India that any agreement which is made will not involve giving Pakistan the means of attacking In-

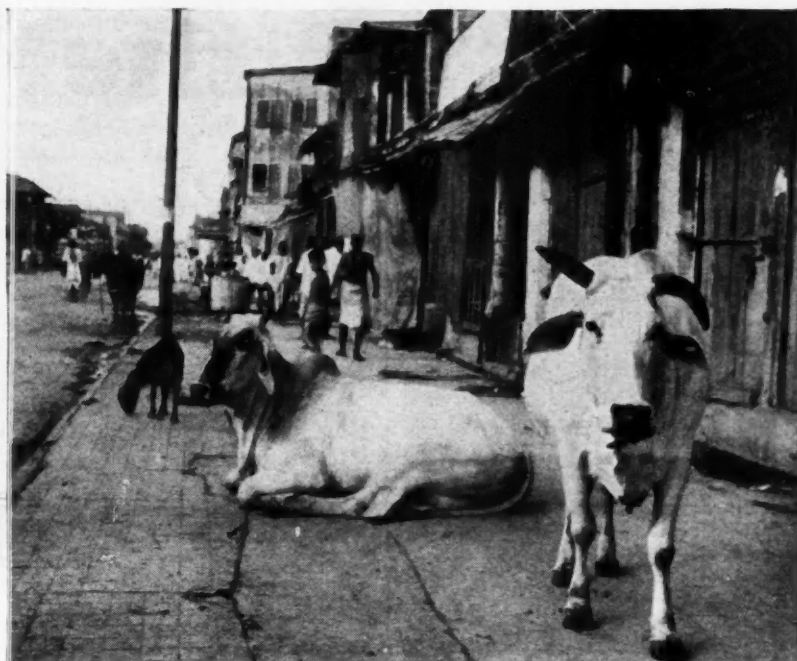


DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

dia. Whether this assurance will satisfy India and how U. S.-Indian relations may be affected by the move remain to be seen.

Meanwhile, the United States will continue to help India carry out a big technical-assistance program, as we have been doing for several years. U. S. experts are helping the Indians boost food production and attack poverty, illiteracy, and illness.

Top U. S. leaders feel that it is to our advantage to help India build a sound democratic government and a healthy economy, even if Nehru and his government do not line up with us to the degree we would like. When Chester Bowles, former U. S. Ambassador to India, returned to the U. S. earlier this year, he put India's chances for survival as an independent country friendly to us at 50-50. The next few years will determine if India is to remain in the free world or fall behind the Iron Curtain.



THE COW is considered a sacred animal by followers of the Hindu religion

## Let's Look at India

Most People in the Crowded Land Live in Small Villages, but There Also Are Numerous Large Cities

INDIA (see page 1 article) is a nation overflowing with people. They are packed into the cities and into the hundreds of thousands of small villages that are spread throughout the country. Almost everywhere you go, you are sure to have the feeling that life is crowding down upon the land.

Most of the people live in small villages. Their homes are thatch-roofed, mud-walled huts with no windows and little furniture. The homes usually are grouped around a temple or some other place for religious worship. Narrow dirt paths serve as roads.

Although almost no one in the villages can read or write, the people do get some news about what is going on in the world. They depend on a "learned man," and there is at least one of these in every village. He reads newspapers and books and then tells the population about the knowledge he has gained. The "learned man" also writes letters for his fellow citizens, and reads to them the letters that they may receive.

The villagers almost always are farmers, who grow tea, rice, wheat, sugar, and cotton on the land around them. Largely because their methods of farming are primitive, harvests generally are small. Modernization is proceeding very slowly, for villagers often are prejudiced against new ideas.

In one village, for example, an Indian agricultural specialist tried to get farmers to use a new wheat seed. Only one agreed to try it out. He grew a rich yield of wheat, twice as much as came from the old seed. That convinced his neighbors, and they all began to use the new seed.

Since the experiment with the wheat seed, the villagers have permitted their cows to be vaccinated. They have begun to use steel plows in place of wooden ones, and have adopted fertilizers recommended for their land. For the first time in many years, they are beginning to feel prosperous. Now they are urging farmers in neighboring areas to modernize also.

India has a number of large cities. Bombay, with a population of nearly three million, is the most important. It is a seaport, a center for the textile

industry, and the country's chief cotton market. Calcutta is the leading seaport, and is almost as large as Bombay.

Modern buildings, including well-planned apartment houses, may be found in the cities. But there also are tiny, roughly made huts, especially in the suburbs. The huts are much like those in the villages.

A big attraction for visitors to the cities are the bazaars, or market places. New Delhi offers hand-worked silver jewelry and other ornaments. Madras has colorful silks. Hyderabad sells elaborately patterned silk brocades.

Most Indians are followers of the Hindu religion, but there also are many Moslems, and some who believe in other faiths. The Hindus and Moslems, the two major groups, are alike in many respects, but their religions differ greatly. There often has been friction between them.

### Caste System

It is the Hindus who have had the much-criticized caste system. The *Brahmans*, who usually are scholars, rank at the top of the castes. At the bottom are the *untouchables* or *outcastes*, who do only the lowest kind of work. An effort is being made to do away with the caste system, but it still exists in large parts of India.

Both Moslems and Hindus have numerous beautiful temples. The Moslem Taj Mahal, of white marble, and the Hindu Madura temple, covered with stone sculptures, are probably the most famous.

As a country, India offers a great variety of scenery. There are the giant Himalayas, the world's highest mountains. Because of them, India is sometimes called the "Switzerland of the Far East." India has many large rivers, including the well-known Ganges. The country also has vast plains and steaming jungles.

People usually think of India as a hot country, and southern India is warm the year around. In the north, though, winters are cold, and there are heavy snows. The climate of northern India is comparable to that of the northern regions of the U. S.

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

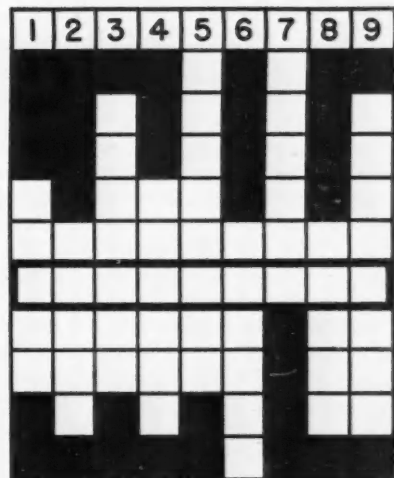
- His were conservative *tenets* (tên'ets). (a) beliefs (b) tendencies (c) rumors (d) estimates.
- This is a period of *transition* (trân-siz'h'un) in the world. (a) deadlock (b) fast transportation (c) much talk (d) change.
- The sign pointed to the *egress* (ê'grês). (a) large South American bird (b) basket (c) exit (d) convention hall.
- They burned an *effigy* (êf'i-jî) of the dictator. (a) dummy likeness (b) advisor (c) order (d) hiding place.
- They fought on land that was *arable* (air'â-bl). (a) in dispute (b) desertlike (c) fit for cultivation (d) under Arab ownership.
- It was considered a test of their *veracity* (vê-râs'i-tî). (a) athletic ability (b) knowledge (c) truthfulness (d) ability to change.
- He repeated the speech *verbatim* (vur-bâ'tim). (a) without notes (b) with the use of notes (c) briefly (d) word for word.

**Treason** comes from the Latin *traditio*, "a handing over." A traitor hands over information to his country's enemies.

### Puzzle on India

Fill in the numbered vertical rows according to the descriptions given here. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will enclose the name of a famous mountain chain.

- Last name of India's prime minister.
- A mountainous and secluded territory which borders on India and which was taken over by communist China three years ago.
- A state both India and Pakistan want to own.
- Poor \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the greatest social problems facing India.
- India's leading industry is the manufacture of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous river in India.
- India's most important city.
- India still has a \_\_\_\_\_ system, although it is less severe than in the past.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a neighbor of, and, in the years of British rule, was a part of India.



### Two Weeks Ago

ACROSS: Middle East. VERTICAL: 1. Moslems; 2. Oil; 3. Jordan; 4. Dead; 5. Palestine; 6. Jerusalem; 7. Bethlehem; 8. Arabs; 9. Syria; 10. Mediterranean.



# The Story of the Week

## New Arab King

Earlier this month, King Saud Al Saud took over as ruler of oil-rich Saudi Arabia at the death of his father, Ibn Saud. The new monarch has already given some indication that he will continue his father's policy of friendship toward us. He recently invited American investors to help build new industries in his underdeveloped country.

The late Ibn Saud was known for his close ties with the United States and her allies. He permitted American oil companies to develop the rich deposits of petroleum that lie underground in the desert kingdom. In World War II, he lined up his country with us against our foes.

Ibn Saud carefully trained his son for the job of ruling over the Arabian



WIDE WORLD

KING SAUD AL SAUD (see news note)

land. He took him along to help fight desert wars against rivals who tried to seize power. Once Saud Al Saud saved his father from death at the hands of a would-be assassin. Also, under his father's direction, the prince carried out plans for modernizing Saudi Arabia by supervising the construction of highways and a railroad across the country.

Saud Al Saud's kingdom covers about a million square miles of territory, most of which is desert land. The country's chief source of wealth is its underground oil deposits, and the petroleum industry provides some jobs for the Arabs. Most of the land's nearly 4 million inhabitants, though, earn a livelihood by tending herds of camels, sheep, and other livestock. A number of them grow dates, wheat, and barley.

## Television Progress

Television engineers continue to make progress with color TV. Experimental coast-to-coast color telecasts were recently made with good results. In a few days, the Federal Communications Commission is expected to give the green light on regular commercial telecasts in color.

Some stations have already made arrangements to start sending out a few regular programs in color. They plan to start the new telecasts as soon as they get FCC approval. Most television officials believe, however, that there won't be many color programs until next year, or 1955. Because they cost much more than black-and-white sets, few color receivers are being sold at present. TV officials say that it

may take some time before commercial color telecasts can be put on a paying basis.

Meanwhile, engineers plan to demonstrate a new method of preparing programs for re-telecasting. This system will be much faster than the present method of making movies which must be developed before they can be shown. Under the new method, light patterns forming the TV picture are stored on a magnetic tape. The tape can then be played back so that a program can be recorded and telecast again immediately.

## Bermuda Talks

Bermuda, a British island possession off our Atlantic coast, is getting ready to welcome President Eisenhower, Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and French Premier Joseph Laniel. The "Big Three" leaders, as well as their foreign affairs chiefs and other officials, are scheduled to meet on the island next Friday.

The Bermuda talks, originally planned for last June, were put off a number of times—first, because of French political troubles at home and, later, because of Prime Minister Churchill's illness.

Meanwhile, the western nations made various proposals for Allied-Russian meetings to talk over the future of Germany and Austria and other problems. The Soviets turned down these invitations and proposed parleys on their own terms. For one thing, the Russians insist that Red China sit in on the meetings. We and our allies have refused to accept the Soviet terms.

After getting nowhere with efforts to talk things over with the Russians, the three Allied nations decided to go ahead with the long-delayed Bermuda conference. No official list of topics has been drawn-up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting, but the western leaders are expected to seek answers to these and other questions:

1. How far should the Allies go in making new efforts to settle differences with Russia?
2. What new programs, if any, should be proposed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries when they open their regular meeting



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GREENLAND in the North Atlantic (see news note)

now scheduled for next December 11?

3. What can be done to put the European Defense Community on its feet? (EDC would unite military forces of France, West Germany, and four other nearby lands.)

4. Can anything be done to speed up a peace settlement in Korea and other Far East trouble spots?

5. Should the western nations go ahead with plans for complete West German independence even though Russia continues to control East Germany?

## Greenland's Changes

Greenland is getting warmer. This means that the northern island's 23,000 people must gradually find new ways to earn a living.

In the past, most of them hunted seals, walrus, whales, and polar bears. But as the island has become warmer, the animals have disappeared or gone farther north.

More and more Greenlanders are turning to sheep raising and fishing. Today 20,000 sheep graze on the island's southern coast. About 10,000 lambs are sent to packing houses each year, and fishermen are bringing in hauls of cod to freezing plants.

Aviation is also causing some changes. Greenland lies on the short, northern air route between Europe and the Western Hemisphere. The United States has already built a big base at Thule, in northwestern Greenland. As more planes stop there, more workers will be needed around the bases.

## South of Our Border

Brazil's fastest-growing city, Sao Paulo, is filled with an air of excitement these days. Sao Paulo's 2½ million inhabitants are putting on a gigantic fair to celebrate their city's 400th anniversary. The celebration will continue through 1954. Special displays in the city show Brazil's progress over the years. The United States and many other countries have also planned exhibits for the fair.

El Salvador, a tiny Central American land, is making an all-out effort to provide better schools for its 2 million people. The little country is setting aside about \$4 million for school construction programs next year—the largest sum ever provided by El Salvador for this purpose.

Latin American countries are doing a brisk trade with Uncle Sam. According to recent U. S. State Department figures, we sold nearly \$3½ billion in goods to our southern neighbors last year. Our purchases from Latin American lands were about equal to our sales to them. In addition, we are providing the countries south of our border with about \$25 million in aid.

## Philippine President

Just one month from today, on December 30, President-elect Ramon Magsaysay is to be sworn in for a four-year term as chief executive of the Philippines. In an election held earlier this month, Magsaysay won a smashing victory at the polls over his opponent, President Elpidio Quirino.

Magsaysay has promised to launch new programs to help his country's farmers and workers improve their living conditions. He has also assured the United States that, under his leadership, the island nation will continue to have close ties with us. In fact, Magsaysay's friend and election cam-



WIDE WORLD

BIG MINER. This is one of the largest dredging machines in West Germany's Ruhr coal mining district. It digs downward from the surface to get coal.



paign manager, General Carlos Romulo, has already made a trip to this country in an effort to strengthen U. S.-Philippine friendship.

The president-elect is an energetic man who is just 46 years old. As a boy, he worked in his father's blacksmith shop. When young Magsaysay was only six years old, it is said, he could already swing a massive smithy's hammer. Later, he worked as an auto mechanic to help pay his way through the University of Manila.

When the Japanese swarmed over his homeland during World War II, Magsaysay led underground forces against the invaders. A few years after the war ended, when communist rebels terrorized the Philippines, Magsaysay was given the job of combating them.

As Defense Secretary, under President Quirino, Magsaysay gained widespread popularity for his effective methods in smashing the Red menace in his country. He quit that job last spring to campaign for the presidency against his former boss, Quirino.

### Wanted: Pilots

Uncle Sam's Air Force is combing the countryside for competent young men between the ages of 19 and 26½ for the nation's growing air armada. The Air Force wants to add about 5,000 new pilots to its forces between now and next June 30.

To help step up lagging enlistments, the air arm has agreed to accept high school graduates for training as pilots for a limited period of time. As a rule, educational requirements for such training include two years of college.

Though school requirements have been lowered, an Air Force recruit must still pass a number of other rigid tests to qualify as a pilot trainee. A young man who passes these tests becomes an Air Cadet. He then takes an intensive course in flight training and classroom work. After he earns his wings, the new pilot gets additional flight training.

The entire initial training course takes from 14 to 16 months to complete. Then the pilot is required to serve an additional three years on active duty as a military flyer. During his tour of duty, the Air Force points out, a pilot can begin his civilian college training at government expense.

### Party Rivalry

When Congress returns to Capitol Hill next January, there will be a few new faces among the nation's lawmakers. They include three Democrats—Senator Thomas Burke of Ohio, Representatives Lester Johnson of Wisconsin, and Harrison Williams, Jr., of New Jersey—and Republican Representative Glenard Lipscomb of California. Burke, Johnson, and Williams have been mentioned in our past issues. Lipscomb won over his Democratic opponent in an election held one week after the Democrats scored several victories in scattered contests.

The Republicans argue that the GOP victory in California indicates that their party is still strong among the voters. "Republicans can now be fairly certain of winning a majority of seats at stake in the 1954 congressional elections," they contend.

The Democrats say the White case (see page 1 story) enabled the GOP to win the California race. "After this case has been thoroughly aired," it is contended, "the Democrats will continue to score victories similar to those won in election contests just before that incident was brought up."

### Fort Monmouth

The nation is waiting for a complete report on activities at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, where the Army has vital Signal Corps laboratories. From time to time, there have been reports that certain workers at the base were suspected of handing over military secrets to Soviet agents.

Some weeks ago a Senate group, headed by Wisconsin's Senator Joseph



BASEBALL TWINS Don (left) and Jon Williams, 17, study their contract

## SPORTS

**D**ON and Jon Williams, 17-year old twins from Eight Mile, Alabama, are two of many young Americans who will embark next spring on a professional baseball career. Signed to Brooklyn Dodger contracts, they will be sent to the Miami team of the Florida International League. In due time they hope to play with the big-league Dodgers.

A career in professional baseball is a goal to which hundreds of young men aspire. Those who are thinking seriously of such a career should, however, know that there are serious drawbacks as well as advantages to pro baseball as a vocation.

For example, every young athlete should realize that there is intense competition at the big-league level. Only a small number of new players reach the big leagues each year. A major-league player is assured of making at least \$5,000 a year, but most big leaguers never climb over the \$15,000 mark. Competition is less intense in the minor leagues, but the pay is much smaller.

A serious drawback to pro ball as a vocation is that players usually reach the end of their diamond career in their middle or late thirties. Thus, at the very time when men in most fields are beginning to hit their stride, a ball player must start out in another calling. Only a few get jobs as managers or coaches.

On the other hand, professional baseball offers good rewards to the top handful in the field. It is a healthy, outdoor life and offers the participant the chance for public acclaim. Those who play for 10 years in the major leagues are assured of a pension after the age of 50. If one can become a Ted Williams or a Stan Musial, he will make from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year.

In the final analysis, it is a player's ability that will determine how far he will go. If he has sufficient ability, he may enjoy a profitable career as a pro athlete. If he turns out to be deficient in ability, pro baseball may turn out to be an unrewarding and disappointing vocation.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

"Excuse me," said the mild little man in the crowded cafeteria as he returned with a cup of coffee, "but you have my seat."

"Oh, yeah?" growled the big man, "Can you prove it?"

"I think so," said the little man timidly. "I left my pie and ice cream on the chair."



"Well now that we've built a bigger and better mousetrap, let's see who's at the door."

Jones: "May I have next Thursday off?"

Boss: "Why?"

Jones: "My wife and I want to celebrate our silver wedding anniversary."

Boss: "Now see here, Jones, are we going to have to put up with this every 25 years?"

★

Teacher: "Where is the Capital of the United States?"

Student: "All over Europe."

★

Learning that a certain doctor charged \$5 for the first visit, but only \$2 for the second, a schemer walked into the doctor's office and said "Well, here I am again, doc."

"I don't remember you," replied the doctor, "but how are you feeling?"

"Not very well," said the man.

"Well, just continue the prescription I gave you the last time for another week. That will be \$2."

★

Ronnie: "I work in the opera at night and carry a spear in the last act."

Connie: "But how do you keep awake that late?"

Ronnie: "Fellow behind me carries a spear, too."

★

Marianne: "I thought I told you to come after supper."

Michael: "That's what I came after."

McCarthy, charged that an "extremely dangerous espionage ring" has been operating at the military installation. A few civilian workers were then suspended from their jobs.

More recently, Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens declared that there is no actual proof that any Monmouth workers are disloyal. Stevens added, however, that a very small number of suspended workers at the base are still being investigated by the Army, while others have been returned to their jobs. At the same time, the Senate investigators are resuming their probe into the Fort's activities.

The question of espionage at Fort Monmouth has come up on one or two occasions in the past. Julius Rosenberg, who was executed last summer for giving atomic secrets to the Soviets, once worked at the base. It was feared that he might have had a spy ring there similar to the one he used elsewhere.

Last January, a group of Army officers and civilians at the installation believed that important documents had disappeared and asked Congress to check into the matter. Investigators at that time found nothing out of order.

### Correction

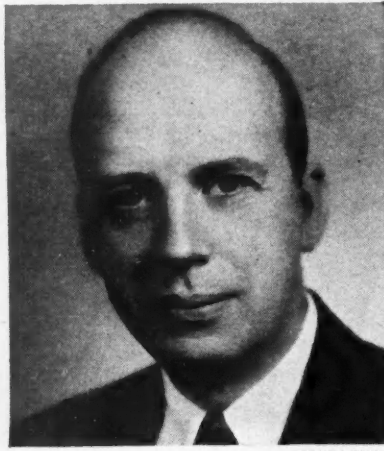
On two occasions recently, including the monthly test on November 2, we referred to Andrei Vishinsky as Russia's Foreign Minister. Mr. Vishinsky held this office from 1949 until the death of Stalin earlier this year. At that time Vyacheslav M. Molotov was appointed Foreign Minister, and Vishinsky became Deputy Foreign Minister (he is also Russia's chief delegate to the UN). We regret this error.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will discuss (1) the Bermuda conference, and (2) the record of our political parties in dealing with communists inside and outside the government in recent years.

Ideals are like stars. You will not succeed in touching them with your hands; but, like the seafaring man, you choose them as your guides, and following them, you will reach your destiny.—CARL SCHURZ





FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN (left) and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr.

## White Dispute

(Continued from page 1)

presented by each side. That is what we shall do in this article.

Then, next week, we shall deal with this same general subject but from a much broader viewpoint. The White case is only one episode in the continuing debate between Republicans and Democrats over which party has done the more effective work in combating communism during recent years.

Did the Truman administration do a good or poor job in dealing with communists inside our borders? How well did it handle the Soviet threat abroad? How effective have the Republicans been in their activities along these two fronts? We shall discuss such questions pro and con in our next issue.

Meanwhile, let us return to the political conflict over Harry Dexter White. Here are a number of the outstanding facts upon which there seems to be agreement among most impartial observers:

Just a little over eight years ago—in November 1945—FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover sent a report to the White House containing evidence that "a number of persons employed by the Government of the United States" had been furnishing information, through a spy ring, to the Soviet Union. Among those named was Harry Dexter White. A more detailed report, also naming White, went to the Presidential offices in December 1945. It is generally agreed that the evidence presented was extremely damaging to all persons involved, including White.

Both these reports were delivered to President Truman's military aide, General Harry Vaughan. It appears that neither came immediately to the Chief Executive's attention.

At the time these first reports were made, White held a responsible position in the Treasury Department. In January 1946, Truman named him as a U. S. representative to the International Monetary Fund (an agency connected with the UN). The former President says he hadn't heard, even then, of White's suspected disloyalty. He says: "I first learned of the accusations . . . early in February 1946."

Mr. Truman then consulted with high officials in his administration. These included Secretary of State James Byrnes, Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson, and Attorney General Tom Clark. Secretary Vinson and Attorney General Clark talked with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover says he had already told

Clark that he thought it would be unwise to let White serve on the International Monetary Fund. He states that Vinson, who later became Chief Justice and who died early this fall, was of the same opinion. So was Clark, according to Mr. Hoover.

Despite their personal opinions, Hoover says that when he, Clark, and Vinson met together, they decided to inform the President that he had the choice of (1) taking action to prevent White from going into his new job, or (2) letting him do so and then keeping him under careful supervision and observation.

Mr. Hoover says that Attorney General Clark then met with President Truman and discussed the whole problem. Mr. Clark, who is now a Supreme Court Justice, has not yet made any public statement about the White case as we go to press. Thus, it is not known whether he told Truman that Hoover and Vinson thought it unwise to let White represent us on the International Monetary Fund. It is presumed, however, that Clark told the President of the two courses of action which he might take in the White case.

Next we pick up the thread of the story as told by former President Truman. He says that after hearing a report on the Vinson-Clark-Hoover conference, he made his decision. It was "that the appointment should be allowed to take its normal course." Mr. Truman adds: "The final responsibility for this decision, of course, was mine."

Truman has given the impression that he went ahead with the White appointment in order to help the FBI. He says that any sudden withdrawal of White from the International Monetary Fund post would have tipped off the supposed spy ring that its activities were being observed. Such action, the former Chief Executive declares, would have hampered further FBI investigation.

In any event, White *did* take office as U. S. representative to the International Monetary Fund in May of 1946. He received, at that time, a complimentary letter from President Truman about the work he had performed with the Treasury Department. White stayed with the Fund until April 1947 and then resigned, giving bad health as the reason. He then received another complimentary letter from Mr. Truman. White died of a heart attack in 1948, while under intensive investigation by the Un-American Activities Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives.

As we go to press, former President Truman has not explained his complimentary letters to White. He has

hinted, though, that White's eventual resignation from the Monetary Fund was made under pressure, but he has not presented definite evidence to this effect as yet.

Various other individuals, including Alger Hiss, were accused in the FBI reports of 1945 and 1946. A few of these were removed from office at once; others were allowed to continue in high positions; some even received eventual promotions.

With this background in mind, let us turn to this month's developments in the Harry Dexter White case:

U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., speaking in Chicago on November 6, threw a spotlight on the International Monetary Fund appointment which Truman gave to White early in 1946. He said:

"Harry Dexter White was a Russian spy. He smuggled secret documents to Russian agents for transmission to Moscow. Harry Dexter White was known to be a communist spy by the very people who appointed him to the most sensitive and important position he ever held in government service."

Many Americans felt that Brownell, by this statement, was accusing former President Truman of disloyalty or perhaps treason. President Eisenhower made it clear that he did not question Truman's patriotism. Later the Attorney General indicated that he thought Mr. Truman had been careless and "blind"—not disloyal.

Mr. Truman was subpoenaed (ordered) to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee, obviously to answer questions on the White case. He refused to appear—stating that Congress cannot force a former Chief Executive to answer questions about what he did as President. (See historical material on page 8.)

Just after the Brownell attack, Mr. Truman commented that he had never heard of the FBI reports on Harry

The Attorney General, on the following day, testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security. He backed up his original charges against the Truman administration by presenting a great deal of supporting material. Immediately following Brownell's appearance before the committee, J. Edgar Hoover related the FBI role in connection with the White case.

This brings us to the points of controversy in this case. First we shall present the Republican side:

"The facts clearly and undisputedly show that former President Truman was repeatedly warned by the FBI that Harry Dexter White was a member of a Soviet spy ring. The facts are equally convincing that the ex-President took no effective action whatever to deal with this situation.

"Why did he fail to act on a matter so vital to our nation? No one but he can honestly answer that question. Perhaps it was because he did not take the problem seriously, feeling it was not too important. Or perhaps he was negligent in studying the FBI reports.

"Or it may have been that politics clouded Truman's thinking on the subject. He says that he did not see the early FBI reports which included White's name along with a number of others, so, after appointing this man to the Monetary Fund post, he may not have wanted it to be known that he had mistakenly appointed a communist agent to a high public office.

"Truman's alibi that he decided to let White take his new job so he could be closely watched by the FBI simply does not hold up under examination of the facts. The FBI chief, J. Edgar Hoover, says that his agency was not helped but hampered in its investigation of White after he went to the Monetary Fund. This is an international organization, and does not per-



HARRY DEXTER WHITE, the accused, and Elizabeth Bentley, former communist, who said she had information that White supplied secret U. S. information to Soviet agents



Dexter White. Also, he mistakenly claimed that he had finally removed White from the International Monetary Fund.

Later, after searching his files and his memory, Truman changed these statements. He said that he had first learned of the FBI accusations in February 1946, and he agreed that White, officially speaking, resigned and was not fired.

A few days later, on November 16, the President told his side of the story in a nation-wide radio and television speech. Besides defending his own course of action, he vigorously attacked Attorney General Brownell for distorting the facts.

mit FBI agents to operate within it.

"If Truman had really intended to have White closely watched at the Monetary Fund office, the former President would have seen to it that White's assistants were loyal Americans beyond any doubt and would have had them check on his activities. Instead, however, White was allowed to bring in a couple of his own communist-minded friends—men who were also named in the FBI reports—to work with him in his new job.

"The ex-President says that he did not act to keep White from holding government office because such action would have alerted him and his communist associates, making it harder



for the FBI to catch them engaging in their espionage work. The fact is, however, that several government officials named in the FBI reports were dismissed shortly afterward, and President Truman did not seem to be worried that their communist friends would be alerted to FBI investigation.

"In making his decision to let White serve on the Monetary Fund, Truman went against the judgment of J. Edgar Hoover, of his own Attorney General, Tom Clark, and of his Secretary of the Treasury, Fred Vinson. When Mr. Clark discussed this whole problem with the President, he must have told him of his feelings on the subject as well as those of Hoover and Vinson.

"In fact, Truman admitted in his recent TV and radio speech that he accepted sole responsibility for the decision which was made. And yet, after making his decision, there is no indication that he ever concerned himself at all with following through on his so-called trap and working with the FBI to help snare White and his communist pals. Only one of these persons, Hiss, was ever imprisoned (due to action of Congress) and most of them were allowed to keep their government jobs for a considerable length of time.

"Another curious and almost unbelievable fact is that Truman, after the FBI report on White was called to his attention, wrote this man a very complimentary letter when he left his Treasury post, and then wrote him another one at the time he resigned from the Monetary Fund. These two letters are further proof that, despite the conclusiveness of the FBI evidence against White, Truman simply did not take it seriously.

#### Political?

"The Democrats claim that the White case was brought up for purely political reasons. Why, they ask, should so much fuss be raised over something that happened a number of years ago?

"The answer should be clear to all. It is vitally important for the American people and their leaders to see how it has been possible in the past for men like Harry Dexter White to carry on their disloyal activities. If we publicize such facts, the whole nation will be more alert to this problem in the future and will be less likely to permit this sort of thing in the years ahead of us."

Now it is time to hear from the Democrats. Here is what they have to say about this issue:

"First of all, why did the Republicans wait so long after taking office to bring up the White case? They were in charge of the government for more than nine months before telling the American people this 'news' which they now seem to feel is of life-and-death importance.

"Surely, Mr. Brownell did not accidentally come across this material just a short time after the Republicans lost several off-year elections and just before another such election was to take place in California. Is it not much more logical to assume that he has been saving this 'bombshell' to use when the Republicans needed something to help their political fortunes?

"If all this evidence is as vitally important to our nation as Mr. Brownell would lead us to believe, then it should have been presented the moment that it came to his attention. But he has been very careful not to say

when he first learned about the facts in the White case, and the Justice Department, when asked about it, refuses to give any answer. So it would appear that Brownell considers the White case to be of more *political*, than *actual*, importance.

"In testifying on this case, J. Edgar Hoover made a big point of the fact that the FBI does not express opinions or give advice, but merely presents facts and evidence. At the same time, however, he told of expressing his opinion to Tom Clark, then Attorney General, that White should not serve on the Monetary Fund. So it can't be said that the FBI (which includes its agents and director) never expresses an opinion.

#### Hoover's Role

"However, when Hoover, Clark, and Vinson met together, at Truman's request, to discuss what to do about this problem, there is no indication that Hoover took a definite stand on this issue. At least he has not said that he did. He apparently joined with the other two men in advising Truman that he had the choice of either taking action to remove White from government service entirely, or of letting him go to the Monetary job and then keeping a continued FBI check on him.

"Since these three men, according to Hoover, opposed the White appointment, why did they tell Truman that he had more than one choice? Why didn't they say something to this effect: 'Mr. President, so far as we can see, you have only one course of action open to you; namely, to see that White does not serve in any government post whatever.' It is very curious that they did not do this.

"So far as Hoover himself is concerned, he apparently felt, judging from his testimony, that the spy ring of White and his associates endangered our national security. In view of his feelings, and even though he ordinarily would not take such a course of action, he might even have asked Clark if the two of them together could not get an appointment with the President in the effort to stress the seriousness of the charges against White.

"It is, of course, indisputable that

the FBI director sent a number of his agency's reports to the White House, but the President's office is always flooded with reports and papers of various kinds. A personal interview with Hoover might easily have changed the President's mind.

"The present issue involved in the White case has nothing to do with whether or not he was a member of a communist espionage group. Almost everyone agrees that the evidence against White was very convincing. The real issue is, 'Did the Truman administration ignore the FBI charges against him and do nothing about them?'

"The facts definitely show that this was not the case. Discussions among top officials were held to decide what to do about White. On the basis of these discussions, President Truman decided to take the second of the two choices submitted to him by Clark, Hoover, and Vinson; namely, to let White serve in the Monetary post and then keep a close FBI watch on him.

"While it is true that FBI agents are not allowed to operate openly in this international organization, surely they could have worked through certain other Americans employed at this agency, and also have kept a constant check on White's activities and associations after work hours. Certainly, if he had been fired outright, the spy ring would have dropped him, and the FBI could have obtained no further information at all about him or his associates."

It is on the basis of facts and arguments such as these that Americans must form their opinions on this issue.

MEXICAN archeologists recently announced the discovery of large fragments of wooden ships believed to be part of the explorer Hernando Cortez's conquest fleet.

The remains of sixteenth century ocean-going ships and old Spanish pottery were found in shallow waters near the gulf port city of Veracruz, Mexico. One professor said he believes the chunks of wood belonged to frigates burned by Cortez to prevent desertion by his men.

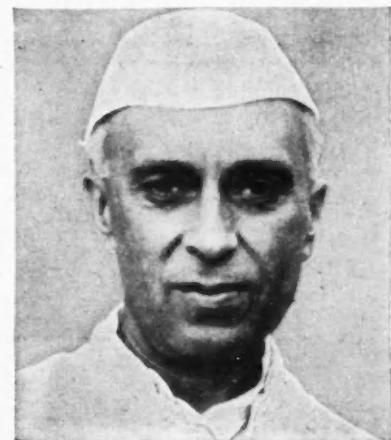
## Newsmaker

### India's Nehru

WHERE does India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru really stand in the world struggle between communism and freedom? That is a question over which there has been much controversy (see page 1 article). Let us briefly look into the background and personality of this highly disputed world leader.

Born 64 years ago of wealthy Hindu parents, Nehru went to school in England at an early age. As a prize for high scholastic achievements, he once received a book telling of Garibaldi's fight to unite Italy and throw out its foreign rulers. Young Nehru's imagination was set afire by Italy's struggle for freedom. He pictured himself as an Indian "Garibaldi" who was going to free his homeland from British control.

After studying scientific subjects and law in British universities, Nehru returned home to work as a lawyer. At the same time, he joined the independence movement of Mohandas



PRIME MINISTER NEHRU of India

Gandhi. His sister, UN General Assembly President Madame Vijaya Pandit, and his father also took active parts in the movement to free India from Britain.

Young Nehru spent fewer and fewer hours in his law office, and soon he devoted his full time to the independence movement. He became president of the Congress Party, which sought India's freedom.

Nehru traveled from one end of India to the other making speeches, and trying to convert his people to the cause of independence. Frequently, his talks were interrupted by police, who hauled him off to prison for his activities. All told, Nehru spent some 13 years behind bars for his campaigns against British control over India. During his years in prison, the Indian leader wrote books and articles about his homeland and its struggle for freedom.

The long battle for independence ended with victory in 1947, when India was freed of British control. But Nehru did not rest. He was immediately made prime minister, and he set out to modernize the new nation with the same intense drive that had characterized his leadership against English rule.

Handsome in appearance with brown eyes and sparse, graying hair, Nehru is a man of contrasts. A brilliant scholar, he has a violent temper when his anger is aroused. On occasion, he is said to have stepped down from a speaker's platform to strike at hecklers in his audience.

## Our Readers Say—

Sunrise is a mining town of about 500 people. We have one store, one gas station, and a YMCA. For recreation we attend school games, go to dances, or go bowling at the YMCA. We have no policemen, so the only "law enforcement officers" we have are our parents. Yet crime among young people in our town is almost completely unheard of.

SHIRLEY LOGAN and DORIS HYTREK,  
Sunrise, Wyoming

★

Five of Kenmore Senior High School's history classes want to make the following suggestions on how to fight juvenile delinquency:

1. Good training at home and adult teaching by example are of the utmost importance.

2. Supervised recreational facilities for teen-agers is next.

3. Finally, adults and young people alike should be encouraged to improve themselves by attending night school or by taking up other worthwhile projects.

AUDREY M. JOZWIAK, SECRETARY,  
THIRD PERIOD HISTORY CLASS,  
Kenmore, New York

★

I particularly enjoyed your article on the United Nations. All Americans should get a better understanding of this organization which is so important to each one of us. BARBARA POLLOCK,  
Zanesville, Ohio

I feel that Red China should be admitted to the United Nations. Whether we like it or not, China is a powerful nation and she can't be ignored indefinitely. We have made no headway against communism in China by keeping that country's Red government out of the UN. There is a chance that we might be more successful in bringing about a change in China by admitting its present regime to the world body.

KAYE ARMSTRONG,  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

★

Red China's admittance to the UN would be a serious mistake. It would give Russia another vote in the world body, because the Soviets really seem to control Red China's policies. Free China—led by Chiang Kai-shek—is already represented in the UN.

MARY LOUISE KLIPP,  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

★

I think the Russian leaders, by promising their people more food and better living conditions in general, have put themselves on a spot. What will happen if the Soviets can't or won't live up to their promises to their people? Resentment against them and their regime will undoubtedly grow even more intense than it is now.

FRED ROSENBLUM,  
Annapolis, Maryland



## Careers for Tomorrow - - Cooks and Chefs

**D**O you think you might like to be a cook or chef? Here are some of the factors for you to consider:

**Your qualifications** for success in this field must include imagination, patience, and neatness. Imagination is needed to concoct varied dishes; patience is required in following recipes closely; neatness and cleanliness are essential for the healthful handling of food.

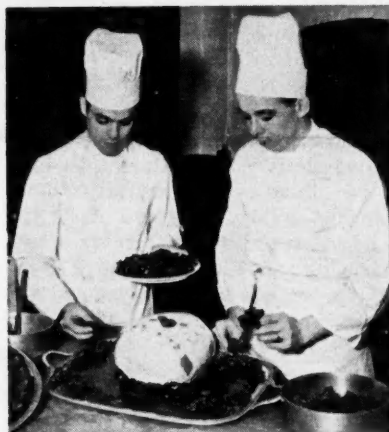
**Your duties**, if you enter this profession, will depend somewhat on the kind or size of establishment for which you intend to work. Some hotel or restaurant kitchens have a special cook who prepares nothing but vegetable dishes, another whose job is to roast meats, a third who makes pies and cakes, and so on. In smaller kitchens, you may have to perform a number of different duties.

A skillful cook, who has administrative ability, may become a *chef*—a person who supervises all operations of a kitchen. He is responsible for buying food, planning the menus, hiring and firing other employees, and for other details of management. In large kitchens, the chef may do very little, if any, actual cooking.

**Your preparation** for a career as a cook or chef may begin while still in high school. You should plan to take as many courses as you can that deal with food and its preparation. After high school, you may want to get additional training by going to a trade school or to college.

Formal training beyond high school,

however, is not a necessity. You can prepare for a career in this field by serving as an apprentice in a large kitchen. Whether or not you get additional schooling beyond high school, you should learn the techniques of cooking, the nutritional value of foods, and the way in which large kitchens operate.



GOOD CHEFS earn good salaries

**Job opportunities** for cooks and chefs are plentiful at this time. A qualified cook can find work in many different types of establishments—hotels, restaurants, hospitals, clubs, department stores, and on passenger ships. Although, in the past, there have been about twice as many men as women in the field, an increasing number of kitchens are employing women

in responsible jobs as cooks or chefs.

**Your income** will vary according to your skill and the kind of establishment that employs you. On the average, a cook makes between \$50 and \$90 a week, plus meals. An assistant chef may earn about \$100 a week, while a chef of a small hotel can expect earnings of \$150 or more a week, plus meals and lodging. Salaries paid to famous chefs by large hotels are very high.

**Advantages** include the comparatively good pay, the opportunities for advancement, and the extra benefits—such as free meals and lodging—that you are likely to get as a cook or chef. Moreover, your job will be reasonably secure even in bad times.

**Disadvantages** include the irregular hours which many cooks must endure. Also, much of the work time is spent in standing.

**Further information** can be secured from personnel officers of your local hotels or restaurants. The names of trade schools in your state that give training in this field can be obtained from the State Director of Vocational Education, who is likely to have his offices in your state capital.

The Restaurant Institute of Connecticut, 393 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut; the Food Trades Vocational High School, 208 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y.; and the New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, 300 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., are other sources of information.

## Study Guide

### White Case

1. When did the FBI first send word to the White House that it suspected Harry Dexter White of spying?
2. According to former President Truman, when did he first learn of such accusations?
3. According to Truman, why didn't he then take steps to prevent White from taking the post with the International Monetary Fund?
4. Describe the roles played in the case at that time by Fred Vinson, Tom Clark, and J. Edgar Hoover.
5. Tell of the November 6 attack through which Herbert Brownell, Jr., launched the controversy that has raged during recent weeks.
6. Give some of the major arguments used by the Republicans in this dispute.
7. How do the Democrats reply?

### Discussion

1. After careful consideration of the evidence, which side do you feel has the stronger case? Why?
2. Do you think it is proper that Presidents and former Presidents not be required to testify before congressional committees concerning their acts as Chief Executive? Give reasons for your answer.

### India

1. Why may prisoner-of-war negotiations in Korea possibly contribute to better understanding between the United States and India?
2. What are some of the reasons why Nehru has disturbed many Americans?
3. Give the views of Americans who are highly critical of Nehru.
4. What are the views of those who warn against impatience in dealing with the Indian leader?
5. Describe the major problems which Nehru faces within his country.
6. How has Nehru dealt with communists at home?
7. What new issue concerning India's relations with both Pakistan and the United States has recently come to the fore?
8. How is the United States helping India?

### Discussion

1. Some people contend that the United States should not help India any longer unless she abandons her present foreign policy and lines up with the western nations. Do you or do you not agree with this view? Give your reasons.
2. Do you approve of our giving arms aid to Pakistan, providing such aid is opposed by India? Why, or why not?

### Miscellaneous

1. Who is King Saud Al Saud and why is he in the news?
2. What progress, if any, is being made in color television?
3. Briefly describe five problems which will be discussed at the Bermuda conference.
4. What change in climate is taking place in Greenland?
5. Name the Latin American country which is celebrating its 400th anniversary by holding a big fair.
6. Who is the president of the Philippine Islands?

### References

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### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) beliefs; 2. (d) change; 3. (c) exit; 4. (a) dummy likeness; 5. (c) fit for cultivation; 6. (c) truthfulness; 7. (d) word for word.

## Historical Backgrounds - - Truman Subpoena

**F**ORMER President Truman's refusal to obey a subpoena from a congressional committee raises a point that has long been debated: What, exactly, are the rights of a Chief Executive—or a former Chief Executive—in his relations with the judicial and legislative branches of government?

The Constitution leaves many questions in doubt concerning the powers of the three branches of government. It does state clearly that a President may be removed from office for a major crime, upon a vote of impeachment by the House and a vote for conviction by the Senate. (Andrew Johnson was impeached but not convicted.)

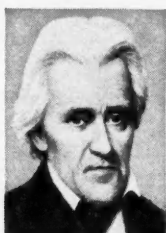
In matters other than impeachment proceedings, however, the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of government have had to work out for themselves many of their relationships with one another. In general, a President or an ex-President, has been willing to give information requested of him. Former President Hoover, for example, has appeared before congressional committees on occasion. In some cases, though, a Chief Executive has refused to grant such requests.

In support of his action in refusing a subpoena, Mr. Truman pointed to the stand that President Thomas Jefferson took nearly 150 years ago. Jefferson was ordered to appear at federal court proceedings against Aaron Burr—a former Vice President who was charged with treason and later was found not guilty. President Jefferson refused to obey the subpoena.

Jefferson argued that, under the Constitution, the executive branch of

government was independent of other branches. Jefferson asserted that acceptance of the subpoena could lead to other demands and endanger the independence of the executive office.

Burr's attorneys demanded that Jefferson be punished by the court for disregarding the subpoena. Chief Justice John Marshall had authorized the subpoena, but he refused to take any further action. There was no court test of the legality of Jefferson's position. Nevertheless, the tradition has grown that the President cannot be forced to give testimony or turn over documents of his office—if he feels that doing so is against the public interest.



Jackson



T. Roosevelt

In rejecting the recent subpoena, Mr. Truman argued that a former President, as well as the man in office, cannot be subpoenaed for an inquiry into his acts while he was in the White House. It is Truman's position as an ex-President that makes his case different from that of Jefferson.

Some authorities say that the subpoena was as legal as it would have been if handed to any other private

citizen. They agree, however, that forcing Mr. Truman to appear would be difficult. Among other things, a majority vote by the House would be required to cite him for contempt. There would then be a court case. The House does not seem to want to press the matter, so no case is likely to come about.

In any event, Mr. Truman decided to tell his story to the public in a radio-television speech. It is up to the American people to decide who they think is more nearly right—Truman or his critics.

Other Presidents that Mr. Truman named in addition to Jefferson were not concerned with the issue of a subpoena. They were mostly involved in disputes over congressional demands for various official papers.

Our first President, George Washington, for example, refused to give a congressional committee certain diplomatic documents. He felt that making them public would have a bad effect on our foreign relations, and he refused to yield.

Andrew Jackson once rejected a Senate request for a report of a discussion he had with his Cabinet officers. Jackson remarked that he knew of no Constitutional authority for the Senate demand.

Theodore Roosevelt ordered his attorney general not to answer certain Senate questions about anti-trust proceedings. He held that his Cabinet officers were subject "to no other direction" than that of the President in carrying out their duties. The Senate did not force the issue.